

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

Geo. Wood made the final payment of 15,000\$ today on the Comer property on Lynx Creek which he has been working under bond for the past two years. He has a very finely developed property at present.—Journal-Miner.

J. W. Clark, who was assayer at the Prescott sampling works in 1888, is a recent arrival in Prescott from Cripple Creek, Colo. He says that Arizona and her great mineral wealth are much talked of in Cripple Creek and all over Colorado, and many Colorado mining men are turning their attention this way. Mr. Clark himself was induced to come here through the glowing reports he heard about this section.—Prescott Courier.

The Mount Morgan gold mine of Queensland, Australia, is accredited with having yielded one quarter of a billion dollars, and it is still producing at an unequalled rate. It was located only a few years ago on the modest farm of an Irishman named Connor, and was bought by two Welsh prospectors named Morgan. It took them six months to rig up a rude stamp mill, it took the mill 30 days to pay for itself and since then the mine has gone on producing at a marvelous rate.—California Mineral Wealth.

In view of the fact that there is a growing and keen demand for platinum, and that it is worth 36\$ an ounce, or about twice as much as gold, the precious metal should be an object for search when prospecting for gold in the black sands and gravel of the coast. The production of the metal is confined to occasional savings in placer mining. Some of the grains found are irregular in shape, many flat, with generally a light steel gray metallic luster, though sometimes stained with iron oxide. It is likely to be found in very small quantities in heavy black sand when washing for gold.—M. & E. Review.

Dan Thorne, Jr., came in from the mines of the Arizona Gold Mining and Milling Company, situated on the Santa Maria, in this county. He reports the tunnel on the Florence claim now in 150 feet, a large vein of good ore showing on the face. No cross-cutting has yet been done. Mr. Thorne says Col. Douglass is expected back in the district by the 15th of the month. Dan reports great activity in a mining way in this section. Tom Towney, he says, whose property is located about six miles from his, has encountered a fine body of free gold ore in his property. The Arizona Gold Mining and Milling Company contemplate the erection of a 40 stamp mill on their property this fall.—Prescott Prospect.

Judge L. F. Bradshaw and Richard Darling of Quartzite, last Tuesday swore out a warrant for the arrest of O. A. Pease, a prominent mining promoter of Denver, for embezzlement. Several months ago Bradshaw and Darling gave Pease power of attorney to sell certain mining property in the Quartzite district. Pease sold the property in Chicago for several thousand dollars, but so far has failed to return and give any account of the deal. When last heard from Pease was in New York trying to dispose of other mining property on which he had secured a bond. It is believed that Pease appropriated the results of the Chicago deal, about 20,000\$, to his own use in the hope of making a bigger deal in New York, which would give him ample funds to make good his temporary shortage.—Yuma Sun.

Andy Griffith came in yesterday from his mines in Carr canyon in the Huachuca. He reports considerable activity in the mining industry there. The Exposed Reef Company have their new mill about ready to start, and it is thought the big rolls will be started about the first of July. The tramway from the mine to the mill has been completed and several cars of ore have already been delivered at the mill. The cyanide plant in connection with the mill has a capacity of 100 tons every twenty-four hours. The company has during the past year spent

nearly 100,000\$ in machinery. The road from the canyon to the mill is one of the steepest in southern Arizona, in some places going up at an angle of 30 degrees.—Bisbee Review.

In stamp milling a common mistake is to figure that when the mill is doubled in size that the output of gold will be doubled in value. In every case that has come to our attention, when the amount of ore put through the mill is doubled the output of gold will not increase more than from one and one-half to one and three-quarters. The reason is that when the mill increases its demand on the mine many blocks of ground, that would have been left standing when the mill was small, are broken down and sent to the mill. The value of the ore is thus reduced. It is a safe rule to figure, that, if the ore sent to the twenty-stamp mill runs 10\$ per ton, when the mill is increased to forty stamps the ore will run about 8\$ per ton. Of course there is nothing invariable about this rule.—Mining and Engineering Review.

Another rich strike is reported from the gold discovery recently made on Whitewater creek in the vicinity of Central. D. E. Butler and George Sanders, who have a lease and bond on the Gold Finch mine, owned by the Copper Box Mining Company, a Colorado corporation, have opened up some fine ground at the depth of six feet, plentifully streaked, which gives assays of 5.0\$ to the ton. The character of the ground would indicate that it will prove a very profitable cyanide proposition and if future tests substantiate the surface finds, negotiations will be entered into for the erection of a plant. The discovery of gold in this locality has attracted considerable attention and twenty-five men are seeking the hidden wealth within a radius of a mile. The deepest working is only fifty feet. Considerable quantities of ore have already been extracted. Some of the ore is found in streaks and stringers, but several rich pockets have been uncovered. The best values are obtained by panning, but a shipment of milling ore recently made gave net returns of 110\$ to the ton. The ground was worked in years gone by by the Spanish and Indians, but all of the old workings have been filled up, and the appearance of the same would indicate that it was done with the idea of destroying all trace of the mines.—Copper Era.

In an interview with Capt. P. P. Parker, superintendent of the Arizona Copper Mountain Mining Company, he informs us that his company is pushing work on some copper claims which they own near the Ray mine in Pinal county. They are having very flattering success in the development and have started a tunnel on the east side of the butte in an eruptive or conglomerate formation carrying carbonates and oxides which show by assays from 12 to 19c copper. The character of the ore exposed by erosion as well as by development indicates a large deposit increasing in value as depth is gained. Double shifts are now running a tunnel into the side of the mountain upon a strong lead cross cutting the ore body from the granite foot to the porphyry hanging wall a distance of over 200 feet on a horizontal line. Capt. Parker intends sinking a shaft when near the hanging wall to water level, drifting at intervals for determining the extent of the ore body. And while we have said very little about these claims we are sure we will develop a copper property second to but few, if any, of the great mines of Arizona. We have so far obtained results that have justified our company in arranging for a 50-ton smelter at an early day to be erected on the property. We are in the great copper belt surrounded by the old Dominion, Black Warrior, Troy Copper Company's works, the Ray and the Kelvin mines as well as others of less note, but of good value.—Gazette.

The Blade was made the recipient of a very pleasant visit, Monday, from Mr. W. V. Lander, and Dr. Waldo Rich, of Boston, who arrived in Florence Monday morning. These gentlemen

are the promoters of and are connected with the Newbury Mining company, a new incorporation with headquarters in Boston. They have acquired title to a group of claims situated on each side of Box Canyon, about eighteen miles northeast of Florence, and the gentlemen are here to look over the property and lay out the plans for extensive development work, to be followed, if results justify it, by the erection of a large matting plant. They went up to the claims, Thursday and are still there. The gentlemen managing and directing this enterprise are not stock manipulators and have engaged in the undertaking with the intention of conducting a legitimate mining business, expecting to make their profits on the products of the mines. These are the kind of mining enterprises we desire to see inaugurated in this county, and all such will receive all the support and encouragement the Blade can give them. They not only assist the growth and development of our local mining industry, but add strength and character to the general mining industry of Arizona and the west. Pinal county has been particularly fortunate of late in interesting companies of this character. The Copper Mountain Mining Company, under the management of Capt. P. P. Parker and Judge A. C. Sheldon and the Troy and Manhattan Copper Companies, under the management of Chas. H. Cutting and Barney, Martin V Co., all belong to this class.—Arizona Blade.

The following from the Western Mining Herald, shows that the H. B. Clifford people are handling that Yavapai county ore exhibit, at the Pan-American exhibition in the way to make it do the most good. Arizona is leading all competitors in the uniqueness of her exhibit, as well as in magnitude. Yavapai county, the home of the great United Verde, whose millions of annual production are known throughout the world; the homes of the many new mines just in course of development, among which may be mentioned the Black Hills, the Iron King and the Miguas mines; Yavapai county is second to no single district in the elaborateness and value of her display, and probably equals that of any state in the union. Her gold interests are represented by a stamp mill, complete in every detail, from the rock breaker down to the vanner, in order to show gold reduction in all its minutiae. Many tons of ore and concentrates have been put on the exposition grounds to keep the mill going a portion of each day. The largest display will be of copper and copper ores the magnitude of which industry surpasses any other branch of mining. A trainload of enormous pieces of ore have been utilized in making up the great pyramid, which is one of the wonders of the exposition. A writer who recently visited the grounds mentions the Arizona state exhibit as having left a fragrant impression in his memory, and it is the only state exhibit he mentions in the mines and mining building. Had he gone into a more careful investigation he would have discovered that Yavapai county is to be credited with the large portion. The stamp mill alone is a ponderous and novel piece of machinery to most people, and by its awful clatter prevents all possibility of Yavapai county being overlooked at the great fair.

So many rumors have been current in England respecting the formation of a syndicate in connection with Edison, to work his new ore milling process in order to enable European manufacturers to compete with the United States Steel Company, that the chairman of the syndicate, Mr. J. Lawrence of London, has made public the facts relative to its objects. He says: "The Edison Ore Milling Syndicate consists of fifty-five gentlemen connected with the iron, steel, machinery, engineering, mining and banking interests of England. A number of these gentlemen became interested about three years ago in Edison's plan of crushing and treating low grade ores upon which he has expended about 2,500,000\$. Satisfied that a prima facie

case had been made out in favor of the process, a process which, if one-half that Edison claimed for it was realizable, an industrial revolution of far reaching importance would follow, thirty-three gentlemen subscribed funds to further investigate the invention, and at the same time search was made for ore deposits workable under the new process. The result of all this has been the formation of the syndicate in question and its control of vast deposits of low-grade iron ore in Norway. We are now enabled to produce from two tons of the low-grade ore, one ton of high-grade Bessemer ore averaging 65 per cent of metallic iron. We have proved on a portion of this property the existence of 80,000,000 tons of ore with the prospect that other parts of the property may turn out proportionately good. It is our intention at present to erect works and ship the ore exclusively to British iron masters. There is now a promise of a supply of high-grade Bessemer ore adequate to the needs of Great Britain for years to come."—Mining and Engineering Review.

Mines and Minerals of Scranton, Pa., has in its June number an article by R. Lind Watson on black sand which is of interest beyond the particular locality to which the author of it refers. He says: "For years it has been known that deposits of auriferous black sand occur at intervals along the northern and western coast of Vancouver island, but until last summer the difficulties in the way of saving the gold were believed to be insuperable. The fallacy of this belief was demonstrated at Wreck bay in the summer of 1900, when about 12,000\$ was taken from the black sand claims. Wreck bay is situated north of Barclay sound and about five miles from Amphitrite point. It extends three miles along the coast and one mile inland, and may be reached by a trail from Ucluellet arm, the distance being two and a half miles. The beach is exposed at low tide, and consists of black sand mixed with ordinary sand and gravel. A flume two miles long conducts water to the beach for washing the sand. An ordinary sluice box is used for saving the gold; and in the bottom of the sluice box silver-plated copper plates mercurialized are laid, the plates being of the same width as the sluice box. A heavy wire grizzly is placed at the charging end of the sluice box to keep back the gravel and allow the passage only of the sand with its precious contents. One of the difficulties met with in saving the gold is that much of the sand is garnetiferous, and the specific gravity of the garnet is so heavy that scaly gold is unable to work its way by gravity through the sand, and so passes out of the box and is lost."

A few days ago a report reached Phoenix of a find of gold made in the hills west of the old Vulture mine by Daniel Johnson and William Edgerton, two New York prospectors. The peculiar particulars of the discovery have just been received. Johnson and Edgerton, it appears, had been prospecting for nearly a month, had found no trace of gold ore and were about ready to give up in despair. One morning last week, after they had eaten breakfast, they sat under the shade of a mesquite tree on a hillside, neither caring to discuss their hard luck. A long swift lizard that moves like lightning around the trees, bushes and rocks dropped from a limb and alighted on Johnson's back. He awoke from his moody reverie with a start in time to see the lizard dart into a hole near by. "By Jove, that's a big fellow; I want him," ejaculated Johnson, and with his pick began to open up the hole in the ground. In a half dozen blows he made a cavity a foot deep, while his companion looked gloomily on. Suddenly Edgerton leaped to his feet. "Wait a minute," he called, and Johnson's pick poised in mid-air. Edgerton reached into a cavity and drew out a small piece of stone speckled with bits of gold. Another and a dozen large pieces followed, some with small nuggets as large as pin heads, and all of them full of the free gold, in beads

and wire. For three days they worked steadily and uncovered a two-foot vein about six inches across and twelve inches wide. At once they sent some of the rock to Phoenix and it assayed nearly 1200\$ to the ton. They have already taken out over a ton, and from the lay of the find it seems to be part of the ledge extending for half a mile down the valley. They have refused 40,000\$ for their find, and have taken up nearly all the mountain in claims.—Post.

## Discoveries of Minerals.

In an address before the New South Wales chamber of mines early in the year, Mr. A. J. Bensusan, a noted mineralogist, said relative to mineral discoveries:

Not infrequently discoveries are made by mere accident, by men having but the crudest ideas of mines and minerals, but these are generally on account of the fact that in certain localities the valuable substances are oozing out of the earth, so to speak, and can't help being found. A farmer ploughing his land might unearth bright substances, which may turn out to be such minerals as lead, antimony, or bismuth in their common forms of sulphides; or, perhaps, silver in its native state; or metallic gold, if the stone is very rich, when he can hardly fail to note the substances are of value. Much prospecting may be done by men who set out definitely to search a locality for some particular metal in a more or less systematic manner, but for want of a little practical geological knowledge, perhaps he passes over other valuable deposits. A prospector armed with some knowledge of the mode of occurrence of minerals, of the use of the blowpipe, and of a few crude but useful tests, is more likely to meet with success, and will assuredly waste less time than one lacking such advantages.

Here are a few, not common, but interesting instances, of the indications that help to lead the observant and trained eye to the goal it seeks:

In Michigan and Illinois, in the United States of America, there is a plant known locally as the lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*). It is a low shrub, and is said to be only found in the vicinity of lead lodes.

In Spain, a convolvulus indicates calcium phosphate.

In Rhenish Prussia, a pansy known to botanists as "*Viola calaminaria*," is only recognized in zinc districts, and analysis has revealed the presence of this metal in its roots and flowers.

The wild asparagus of Romania grows only near sulphur.

Coming nearer home it has been shown that the color of eucalyptus leaves is brighter near the alumite rocks of Boladulla than that of others in the same neighborhood.

There are many discoveries made by chance and by mistakes, and many by geological deductions. Cobalt was discovered in Flintshire by a black stain that was at first thought to be manganese.

Copper was found in South Australia from examination of green mineral in burrowings of the wombat. Diamonds in South Africa, and gold in California were found by chance. A geologist discovered phosphate of lime in France by analyzing sand that was used to give a violet color to bricks. Any mineral of a peculiar appearance in a district should be carefully examined. For years the great comstock lode in Nevada was worked for gold, and the rich yellow sand, which eventually turned out to be silver chloride, was being thrown away. The Broken Hill silver mine, I believe, was first pegged out for tin. The porous pumice ore of Mount Morgan was sold for cleaning hearths before its value became known.—Mining and Engineering Review.

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